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PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including postage) to any
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per annum.

The China Mail

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No. 18,559.

號七月六年八十百九千一

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1916

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OLD VAT
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A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG.
TEL. 816.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.

NOTICE.

In future all application for leave and for recovery of travelling expenses must be submitted on the printed forms provided for the purpose which can be obtained from O.C. Corps, or the Orderly Room.

JOINED.

Pvt. Y. Abbas having joined is allotted Corps No. 3009 and posted to Engineer Company.

PARADES.

Parades for Thursday, 8th instant:—
5.15 p.m.—Recruits of all units (except Right Section M.G. Co.) Squad drill at Headquarters under Sergt. Major Kirby.
6.30 p.m.—Mounted Section on Polo Ground under Staff Sergt. Talbot.
6.00 p.m.—Signalling Section "A" Class at Star Ferry Wharf, Kowloon. All members to attend.

DETAIL.

On duty till 8th instant: H.K.V.R. Next for duty 9th instant: Scouts Co. Orderly Officer 9th to 15th instant: Lieut. Lindell.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

EQUIPMENT BOARD.

Section and Unit Commanders are required to send forthwith to the Orderly Room Clerk the names of their men who have not attended with their Sections or Units before the Board.

Tuesday, June 13th.—All members of the Staff and all other Sergeants and P.Cs. who have not appeared before the Board will attend on this date at 5.15 p.m.

PARADES.

Central Station 6.30 p.m.

Recruits of No. 2 Platoon will parade under Chief Inspector Mason on Tuesday and Thursday, June 13th and 15th.

Sections 13 and 14 and Recruits of No. 4 Company will parade under Chief Inspector Mason on Wednesday, the 14th June.

POLICE RESERVE BAND.

The Band will play at the H.K.P.R. "Sports Night" at the Victoria Theatre on Monday, June 12th, at 8.30 p.m.

BAND PRACTICE.

Thursday, June 8th, at 6.15 p.m.
F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VERIFIED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£23,970,387.

I.—Authorized Capital £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500

II.—Fire Fund £3,837,047
III.—Life & Annuity Funds £17,467,580
Sinking Fund Account £23,230

£23,970,387

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
Life and Annuity £1,141,693
—Branches—
Revenue Marine Department £37,339
Other Receipts £78,940

£3,539,428

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO
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"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

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6,000 Tons, 3,000 Horse Power now Built
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE OR HIRE.
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ROUGH ON CORNS
Paring a corn only brings but brief relief.

**WATSON'S
CORN CURE**

When applied night and morning
undermines the corn, which can be
then easily removed with the finger,
causing no pain or discomfort.

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A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
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Telephone 16.

MAP OF PEAK & LOWER LEVELS, HONGKONG.
BY K. A. MASSEY
NOW READY.

PRICE \$2.00
MOUNTED ON CLOTH \$3.00
WITH TEAK-WOOD ROLLERS \$3.50

Also
PLAN OF BUSINESS SECTION \$0.75
These Maps are Published in connection with Massey's
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Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., Messrs. BREWER & Co.,
The SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, Ltd.,
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THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF—

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
3 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

"MUMEYA"

"While-you-wait" Photography.
JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH
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PRICE 200 per 3 pos. on Post Cards.
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Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 98' x 68' x 34'5"
Pontoons empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

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JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.
MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOESBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.
Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS,
Telegraphic Address: TAIKOO DOCK. TELEPHONE No. 212.

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MOSCATINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INSECT REPELLER.
DELICIOUS PERFUME. PERFECTLY HARMLESS.
50 cts. \$1.00 \$2.50 per bottle.

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THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
TELEPHONE 298.

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AND
GRILL ROOM

J. R. TAGGART
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms—From \$5 per day Mex.
Telegraph add: "Peacot."
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SHANGHAI
CANTON

Don't forget after the 5th, Copper and Light Refractories.
ALEXANDRA CLAY
From 10th Midnight

KING EDWARD HOTEL
Central Location
All the Modern Traps—Fire, Air, Water, Gas, and Lighting, Electric, Bathing and Sanitary Fixtures, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

Telephones 370.
Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA."
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Manager.

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TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

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Portland Cement

In Casks of 575 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.
WEDNESDAY, 7th JUNE.

8 A.M. "HEUNGSHAN" 8 A.M. "HONAM"
10 P.M. "FATSHAN" 5 P.M. "KINSHAN"

THURSDAY, 8th JUNE.
8 A.M. "HONAM" 5 A.M. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 P.M. "KINSHAN" 5 P.M. "FATSHAN"

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "TAISHAN" Tons 3006 | S.S. "SUI TAT" Tons 1861.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Sundays at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sunday's at 7.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 11th JUNE.
The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN" will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M. and return from Macao at 3 P.M.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "SUI AN".
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. "SAINAN", 588 Tons, and S.S. "NANSHING", 489 Tons.
One of the above Steamships leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamships "LINTAN" and "HANUL". These vessels have ample Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fans in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted), 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (Fifth Floor),
Opposite the Bank of China.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

We serve the Best Tiffin or Dinner in Hongkong for \$1.00.

Roast Ready for the Table Hot or Cold Roast Turkey, Geese, Pheasants, Birds of Beet, Saddle of Mutton &c., Pork Sausages (own make) Game Pies, Pork Pies, Plum Puddings, Minced Meat, Minced Pies.

Bournville
The "COCOA de Luxe"
HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
In Tins and Fancy Boxes
Specially Packed for Export

FROM THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN, BOURNVILLE, ENGLAND.
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"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Cable and
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A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions
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"MERION", HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co., to sell by Public Auction

THURSDAY,

the 8th June, 1916, at 11 a.m. at the Breakwater, Yau Ma Tei

The Iron Lighter
"MAI LATE"

230 Tons Lighter.

Length 100 ft. 6 in.
Beam 20 ft. 6 in.
Depth 10 ft. 6 in.

Complete with Masts, Windlass, Chains, Anchors, etc.

The Shallow Draught of this lighter renders it eminently suitable for Canton or Saigon.

A Launch will leave "Black Pier" at 11.30 a.m. day of sale to convey intending Purchasers.

On view 8th June.

Terms: Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 30, 1916.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

THURSDAY,

the 8th June, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Voeux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, Brass Bedstead, Double and Single

Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Sideboard, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining

Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., etc., Dinner, Tea and Coffey

Services, Crockery, Glass Ware including Cut-glass, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Ice Chests, etc., Bath Room

Utensils, etc. a quantity of Good Electro Plate.

Also

One "Cable" Portable Motor with Battery, etc., Complete, 3 Pianos, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood

and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Pictures, Engravings, a few Oil Paintings, Bath

Tubs, Large American Ice Chest, a number of Indian Carpets and Rugs, Tiger and Leopard Skin Rugs.

And

A number of Rolls of Mattings, &c. (New) (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 3, 1916.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. Coo Coo Kex, to sell by Public Auction,

SATURDAY,

the 10th June, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice

House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHINESE PORCELAINS, BRONZES, PICTURES, JADESTONE WARE, SNUFF BOTTLES, &c., &c., &c.

Recently arrived from Peking. Full Particulars will be published later.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 3, 1916.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

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AUCTIONS.



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1916, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CRUW'S LAND at Tsai Tsai Mai in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Boundary Measurement (Approximate)	Area (Approximate)	Area (Approximate)	Area (Approximate)	Area (Approximate)	Area (Approximate)
N. S. K. W.	10. 10. 10. 10.	10. 10. 10. 10.	10. 10. 10. 10.	10. 10. 10. 10.	10. 10. 10. 10.
As per plan.	10. 10. 10. 10.	10. 10. 10. 10.	10. 10. 10. 10.	10. 10. 10. 10.	10. 10. 10. 10.
Area (Approximate)	10. 10. 10. 10.	10. 10. 10. 10.	10. 10. 10. 10.	10. 10. 10. 10.	10. 10. 10. 10.
Area (Approximate)	10. 10. 10. 10.	10. 10. 10. 10.	10. 10. 10. 10.	10. 10. 10. 10.	10. 10. 10. 10.

WANTED.

A MONGOL (Yunnan) a LADY'S COMPANION or some other person of experience with children, middle age and with a perfect knowledge of French, to help in taking charge of 2 young children. Highest references required.

Reply to "MENGTSE".

C/O "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, June 5, 1916.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED and EXPERT EXPORT-MAN position in any Mercantile Firm, capable of managing a department, enquire of practically all Chinese provinces, able to introduce extensive business, well connected with United Kingdoms, France, Italy, Russia, Sweden and Norway, North and South America, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand produce buyers.

Apply stating Terms to

N. V. Z.

C/O "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, May 31, 1916.

WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE or FLAT.

Higher level. Address "Flat."

C/O "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, June 3, 1916.

EVERY BEETLE EVERY BUG

is killed

by "Keating's" powder

Keating's powder

Keating's powder

Keating's powder

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MOVING THE TOP OF A MOUNTAIN.

ITALIANS' AMAZING FEAT IN THE ALPS.

Graphic details are now available of the great feat when the Italians rid the Col di Lana (Eastern Tirolo) of the last remnant of the Austrian defenders perched on its extreme summit, towards Mount Sief, by blowing off the "nose" of the mountain, and thereby over-whelming a whole battalion of enemy forces, wrote the special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" from Milan on April 25.

The Col di Lana is the supreme peak in the Cuor Cordevole Valley, which, at an elevation of 7,900 ft., commands the great highway through the Dolomites.

In a long series of leaps and bounds during June and July last, year the Italian Alpini won their way up the mountain till they had driven the Austrians to seek a last refuge on its top-most crags.

For a brief day the Italians, in spite of the avalanche of boulders and showers of hand bombs which were rained upon them by the exasperated foe, managed to gain a footing on the summit, but the withering fire concentrated upon them from the Austrian artillery and machine-guns planted on the encircling heights soon forced them back to the security of their trenches, some 80 yards below.

ESKIMO'S TACT.

"Monte passed by without substantial progress on either side. From their elevated overhead the Austrians would often find the target: 'You may take Trieste or even Trento, but Col di Lana never!'

As length it became clear that there was no way out of the impasse except by blowing all the enemy's positions into the air. The idea originated with the heroic young Garibaldi, and, to give effect to the heroic task was inaugurated, on Christmas Day, by boring a gallery 250 feet long through the solid rock.

A powerful perforator was put to work under ingenious conditions. First its strident voice should give away the secret. For four months a double shift of mining engineers toiled incessantly, day and night, to achieve their aim. All went well till the early days of March, when boring operations approached the Austrian positions, and the steady, burrowing noise of drills and the thud of pickaxes awoke the enemy to the reality of what was going on.

LIFE AND DEATH-RACE.

The Italians, on their part, speedily became aware that their opponents had started excavating a "counter-tunnel." "Go ahead, my boys," urged the Italian Lieutenant in charge of the operations. "It is a matter of a race for life now."

The turn matters were taking necessitated an earlier date for the explosion of the Italian mines. The gallery had been bored on and upwards at a width enabling men to move easily two abreast, to the assault which was contemplated immediately after the explosion.

When everything was ready for laying the stupendous mine, no less a quantity than ten tons of gelatine and dynamite was stored at the extreme end of the tunnel and blocked with a formidable shield of thick armoured steel so as to prevent an outlet to the force of the explosion and to save the remaining tract of tunnel from destruction, while providing an open path-way for rushing the enemy's trenches.

Forty soldiers came forward as volunteers for the last-named task under the promise of a fortnight's holiday if the attempt succeeded.

A TURN OF A WHEEL, AND THEN—

At half past eleven on Tuesday night the Lieutenant gave two turns to the wheel of a little electric generator. The group of heroes, marshalled at the entrance to the gallery, were struck full in the face by a mighty icy blast. A moment later the mountain seemed as though it were shaken to its base by a terrific earthquake. A hellish roar burst forth and reached across the vast wastes of the Dolomite Alps. For a few minutes the gullies of the Col di Lana were held up by a series of after-explosions caused by the ignition of mines which the Austrians had prepared.

When at length they bounded forward towards the enemy trenches, the moon suddenly and providentially beamed out in full splendour behind the clouds, revealing heaps of mutilated corpses and rows of spectral, dumbfounded survivors with hands upraised in tokens of surrender.

In the meantime the Italian artillery began raining a tempest of shells upon the mountain saddle between the Col di Lana and Mount Sief, the double object of preventing the flight of the enemy and the oncoming of fresh forces.

THE PRISONERS AND THE DEAD.

But nobody tried to escape. The enemy's telegraphic and telephonic communications had been utterly destroyed in the explosion. At that fatal hour the Austrians happened to have an extra force on the spot. The force had just been sent from Sief to relieve the soldiers in the trenches. Hence the large numbers of victims.

Over a hundred are known to have been killed in the debris. Ten Italian volunteers quickly descended the mountain, escorting the first batch of prisoners, with four officers among them, and then returned to bring the second batch of five officers and 110 unwounded men.

A mountain gun, cleverly mounted in a cavern, and half a dozen mitrailleuses lay smashed to atoms. Another five were intact, and 210 rifles were seized, with stores of food sufficient to last the entire garrison for one month.

ENGLISH WOMEN IN WAR TIME.

A RUSSIAN WRITER'S TRIBUTE.

M. Vasilii Nemirovich-Danchenko, giving in the "Russkoe Slovo" impressions of his recent visit to England, speaks highly of the part which English women are playing in the present war.

"We have not the slightest idea," says he, "of the importance of the work that is being done by English women. In all walks of life they display an energy which amazes even their own brothers, husbands, or fathers. The sisters of mercy and nurses, sometimes in military uniforms, display no less a devotion than their colleagues in Russia; they are true martyrs of the battlefield. But this is only an infinitesimal part of the work of the women. More than 10 per cent. of the occupations for which women were at one time considered unfit were now filled by them, and one is compelled to bow reverently before the passionate and untiring energy with which they accomplish their duties."

Not only in the postal and telegraphic service but in the banks, in solicitors' and Government offices, from which men have been called, work is being carried on as usual, thanks to the skill of the women who have replaced, almost at a moment's notice, those who have joined the colours. They are serving their country in the factories and workshops. Ladies from rich families, spurred by their wealth, do not shrink from any work that will help their country. They do soldiers' washing, sew for them, search their tender skin with the heat of furnace, shiver in the cool vapoury atmosphere prevalent in foundries, risk their very lives in munition factories. It is only because of their untiring energies that England, which, like ourselves, at the outset of the war, had a lack of ammunition, is now able not only to supply her own needs, but, having increased her output twenty-seven fold, is also able to supply her Allies. I have seen photographs of women who have replaced their brothers or sweethearts in the fire brigades. It must not be imagined that they merely amuse themselves by wearing men's helmets; they work hard. Only a few days ago two of these volunteer workers succumbed in a fire.

CALLING TO THE CALL.

"It is not only the young women who have undertaken this important and necessary war work, but one is astonished and moved to see women of work whose age gives them the right to rest. We are bound to reverence the English people in that at the present time nobody thinks of resting. England, protected by sea and oceans, having surrounded herself by a wall of insurmountable battleships, could defy all danger. But for the first time during the last six hundred years she has been brought face to face with the rough necessity of defending her own shores, and the nation has responded nobly to the call.

"All hands on deck! This call called men, women and even children, to rally to the flag; children (numbering up to 40,000 scouts), preparing themselves to perform, and performing a thousand and often useful duties. The women did not even shrink from work usually performed by the most skilled artisans. Thousands of Englishwomen are engaged in shipbuilding and the repairing of ships. They even tried to lend a hand in the construction of warships, but this work has up to the present time been refused them. But they will get it, as Englishwomen show, an astonishing force of character in pursuing their ends. In this the suffragettes are the most remarkable. One can scarcely regard them now as merely a militant army for the recognition of the rights of women."

"They are to be met everywhere, and Englishmen who blamed them only a little time ago are now full of praise for their activity. They can be met in the workshops, as well as at the front, in spite of the mud and cold of the present spring. As an ordinary workman or a superior she spares neither herself nor her fellow-workers. They are as of cast iron, these beings created for battle and full of an inner power which can never be satisfied with enough to do."

"Not only have I noticed untiring energy and devotion amongst the women of England during my short stay. Their self-abnegation and self-sacrifice for the common cause are amazing. I was, for instance, introduced to a mother who had just lost her two sons. They belonged to the so-called 'upper ten.' 'I had but those two,' said she. 'Now I am left alone—alone in this wide world. I do not think I shall suffer long; I do not weep; I am proud. Nay, more, I am happy that I could give my country the best and dearest I had.'

"When one of them was killed, she let the other go, and only after his departure did she lock herself in their former nursery, where all their belongings remained preserved from their childhood. And this mother is by no means an exception."

It was reported some weeks ago that Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire, American Consul-General at Canton, had died while at home on leave. Mr. Cheshire is not dead, one of the consular officials here having recently received information advising that although the consul had suffered a stroke of paralysis, he is progressing satisfactorily and is improving.—N. Y. Daily News.

FOREIGN-CHINESE CLEARING HOUSE WANTED.

SALT CABELLE AS RESERVE.

Mr. Liang Tching, of the Bank of Communications at Peking, has published the following "Open Letter" to the Chinese and Foreign Merchants:

"Sir,—The present financial crisis in China has been due to more than one cause, but the locking up by the Qing-tai (Group banks of \$20,000,000 surplus funds from the Salt Revenue, may be considered to be the proximate one. Not only has the economic condition of the country directly suffered thereby, but its international trade also has been indirectly affected. This fact deserves our serious consideration."

As the Chinese proverb has it, 'what is to the mutual benefit of the parties concerned is the greatest benefit obtainable' and the following suggestion is believed to be a sound one:—

"It behoves the Chinese and the foreign commercial community to advance co-operatively with the Chinese Government, in devising the best means for the organization of an institution to be named the Clearing House of Chinese and Foreign Merchants. The aforesaid \$20,000,000 of the surplus salt revenue may be set aside as the capital of the institution to serve as clearance funds of the bank notes that pass through it. Chinese and foreign merchants who are engaged in import and export trade can then freely employ the notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications as the medium of exchange, to be adjusted by the Clearing House, and to be guaranteed by the Chinese Government. By some such manner, it is to be hoped, the export and import trade of China will be greatly revived."

The above suggestion is offered for what it is worth and further discussion on the subject is cordially invited."

LIANG TCHING.

Bank of Communications,

Peking, May 24, 1916.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Feet of clay, we know, and cold feet, and the leaden feet of the poet, but what are wooden feet? The expression was used by a Clyde munition worker brought before the Courts for bad time-keeping. Asked to interpret, he said it meant "sleepin' in the mornin'."

A New York newspaper reports the arrival of a cargo of Scotch whisky in time for the opening of the golf season.

A Dundee officer writes that at a meeting in Edinburgh the other day an old Highland minister, referring to the Kaiser, prayed:—"Lord, put a hook in his nose, and drag him to the shore." Another divine, who is taking the place of the Chaplain at the Cullin Jail, ended the service with what was part of his unwritten liturgy.—"And now be pleased to carry us all in peace and safety to our several places of abode."

Burns students assert that the poet clearly foresaw the coming of the Conscription Objector, and had that very hold person in his eye when he wrote: "God knows I'm no' the thing I should be. Nor am I even the thing I could be. But, twenty times, I mither' would be. An atheist claim. Than under gospel colours hid be. Just for a screen."

And again—

From envy and hatred your corps is exempt? But where is your shield from the darts of contempt?

There is an amusing sequel to a question asked in the House of Commons regarding a certain Herr Hindenberg, of Torun, who, it was alleged, had changed his name. The Home Secretary in reply stated that Herr Hindenberg, now Cameron, was a natural born British subject, the son of a natural born British parent. This man Cameron, it now appears, is a musician, and apparently believed that in order to attain success in his profession it was necessary to have a foreign name. But he made an unfortunate change, for the war found him with what sounded badly in British ears, and he has had to revert to his "old, original" clan designation.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood—and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brala nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

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Price: 81.35 and 42.25

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG AND CHINA.

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CARRIAGES**

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WOOD FOLDING CARS

DOUBLE and SINGLE
MAIL CARTS

VIA-A-VIS
FOLDING CARS

"SUMMER HOODS MADE UP"
SEE WINDOW.

THE DIARY.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

11 a.m.—Auction of the "P. & O. Lighter 'Mulate' at the Breakwater, Yau-ma-te.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, June 9—
Noon.—Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co's. Meeting.
SATURDAY, June 10—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Chinese Porcelain, Bronzes, Pictures, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
SUNDAY, June 11—
9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by s.s. "Taishan".
MONDAY, June 12—
Whit Monday.
Bank Holiday.
Police Reserve "Sports Night" at Victoria Theatre.
TUESDAY, June 13—
2 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at Public Works Department.

**THE CHINA MAIL
TYPHOON
MAP and
GUIDE**

Enables one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND
TAPED FOR HANGING.

Price 50 Cents.

From the CHINA MAIL Office.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

China Mail Office.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1916.

THE DEATH OF YUAN SHIH KAI.

It is safe to say that no occupant of the Dragon Throne ever "ascended on high" unwept, unhonoured and unloved to such an extent in his dominions as marks the rather sudden death of the first President of China. Much given as the Chinese are to displays on every occasion of national importance, it is significant that there is not to be seen to-day in the Chinese streets of Hongkong a single sign of mourning. There is no suspension of business, and not even a draped or half-masted flag is anywhere to be seen. On the contrary, the news of YUAN SHIH KAI's unexpected death last night evoked an outburst of savage glee on the part of a section of the community who regarded it as an occasion for crackling. We do not doubt that an equally unsympathetic reception has been given to the news in all the Provinces which have in the past six months declared themselves independent of YUAN SHIH KAI's Government. The very suddenness of the President's demise at the age of fifty-seven lends countenance now to the recent reports that he had been poisoned—the assumption being that an attempt had been made upon his life, and not that the poison was self-administered. YUAN SHIH KAI since his election as President of the Republic—or, at all events, since he dissolved the Parliament and became virtually a Dictator—has lived in the seclusion of his palace. We believe he had not ventured to go beyond the precincts of the palace for many months. He doubtless knew that his policies had created a deep-rooted hostility towards him in ultra-Republican quarters, and however much he may have been deceived by his immediate advisers as to the feeling of the country towards him up to the time that he cancelled by mandate the Republican Constitution and proclaimed himself Emperor of China, he has been under no delusion during the past six months of the gathering strength of the opposition to his continuance in office as the Chief Executive. How far the monarchical movement was inspired by YUAN SHIH KAI himself is, perhaps, known only to those who were in immediate counsel with him. His public utterances, i.e. his mandates, have protected that he had never had such ambitions. Like the immortal CESAR he refused the Kingly Crown more than once, but ultimately accepted the offer proffered because his ministers had furnished him with proofs that it was the practically unanimous wish of the people of China that he should reign over them as Emperor. LIANG CHU CHAO, the scholarly reformer, in his recently published and extensively circulated "Open Letter" on "The People's Will" has completely exposed how those proofs were manufactured, but it can, at least, be said that it has not been conclusively established that YUAN SHIH KAI himself had prior knowledge of the methods by which those petitions and appeals to him

were manufactured. He quickly saw what a grave mistake had been made when the storm began to gather in Yunnan. He cancelled the proclamation restoring the monarchical form of government, and announced his intention to govern as a Constitutional President of the Republic. But the error he had made was deemed unpardonable by the ultra-Republicans who demanded his deposition as the powers of Chief Executive on the ground that proclamation of himself as Emperor was an act of treason to the Republic. Opposition to his resignation of the Presidency has been gradually gathering strength until the events of the last few weeks must have convinced even YUAN SHIH KAI himself that there was not the remotest chance of his seeing a united and peaceful China again while he clung to the Presidency. It is announced that the President's death was due to natural causes, but its tragic suddenness and the general political situation cannot but lend a certain amount of countenance to the sinister rumours which have been current recently in the North.

The Vice President, LI YUAN HUNG, automatically succeeds to the Presidency, under the Constitution, until a new President is elected. This should prove a great step towards a settlement of the turmoil in China, if all parties agree now to acquiesce in the arrangement. It is a fulfilment of the demand which the Southern party has been firmly insisting upon. How long North and South would be prepared to stand by such an arrangement is at present very uncertain; but we feel sure of this, that whenever a Presidential election takes place all semblance of national unity will quickly disappear. We believe that though YUAN SHIH KAI goes now to his grave unhonoured and unmourned by a very large section of the people of China, future generations of China will have good cause to realise how unjustly he has been condemned by his own generation. We can only hope that his successor will succeed where YUAN has failed; but we confess that we are absolutely no grounds for the confidence which the Republican idealists profess.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Whit Monday, the 12th June, being a General Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m.
There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.
The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

THE Y.M.C.A. BUILDING PROJECT.

The following subscriptions to the Y.M.C.A. building fund are announced:

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	\$2,300
Messrs. Bous & Co.	1,000
Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co.	1,000
Messrs. G. Percy	400
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holsby	250
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pullock, K.C.	250
Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co.	250
Messrs. J. D. Hutchinson & Co.	250
Messrs. Lumsden, Bingham & Matthews	250
The Bank Line	250
Mr. A. S. Kempthorne	100
Mr. J. L. McPherson	100
Mr. A. S. D. Conland	100
Mr. D. K. Moss	100
Mr. H. Sykes	100
Rev. H. Copley Moyle	100
Mr. Justice H. H. J. Gompertz	50
Mr. Justice F. A. Hazeland	50
Mr. W. M. Humphreys	50
Mr. E. A. Nisbett	25
Mr. J. M. Walley	10
Already acknowledged	\$7,185
Total	\$10,000
Balance forward	\$77,185

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months neither should watch for any untoward loosening of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

PORTUGUESE FIGHT.

PERSISTED IN SQUABBLE AFTER WARNING.

"This is the first time, I believe, I have ever fined two Portuguese for street fighting," said Mr. J. L. Wood this morning when inflicting fines of \$10 each upon J. F. Barros and Alvares Luz. Barros was represented by Mr. J. H. Garlinier and Luz said he had instructed Mr. Hind who had not appeared.

From the evidence there appeared to be a family quarrel. The defendants were brothers-in-law and Luz said Barros abused his father. The two met on Sunday between Blake Pier and the Star Ferry Co's Wharf and commenced to fight. A large crowd surrounded them. An Indian constable warned them to go away but they persisted in fighting. Each said the other struck him first.

Mr. Wood further bound defendants over in two sureties of \$100 to be of good behaviour for six months.

SUPPRESSING A NUISANCE.

SHIPPING AND OTHER COMPANIES.
The shipping companies in Connaught Road and the Commercial Union and Standard Oil Companies petitioned the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police yesterday to suppress the nuisance caused by the crowd of Chinese who daily gather at the foot of the Duke of Connaught's statue. One woman was arrested on the spot yesterday and charged with playing a game in a public thoroughfare to the annoyance of passers by.

Mr. Orme imposed a fine of \$20 and told the woman to warn her friends that if she or her friends were charged again a heavier fine would be imposed.

AN UNCHIVALROUS ACT.

What was described by Mr. Dennis as a most cowardly thing to do and an unchivalrous act, regarding a larceny by a marine hawk from a sick Chinese lady, was investigated by Mr. G. N. Orme at the magistracy this afternoon.

The Chinese lady, who was suffering from peritonitis came from Canton to visit some relations who lived on the Pokfulam Road and on April 19th she became suddenly sick with only her young sister in the house. Assistance was called for and the defendant, who was described as a marine hawk and who had done work at the house, responded to the call and suggested the purchase of some lamp-wick. The sister went to get it and the defendant, it was alleged, noticed a sum of money, \$199, in the sick woman's hand and took it. Later on the notes were found to be missing and defendant was accused of the theft. He denied it and said he had \$25 of his own. He was asked to show them and he produced the whole of the money. Defendant then apparently frightened the women and he was handed \$20—which was the amount mentioned in the charge. It was a cowardly thing to do, to take advantage of a woman who had been ill eight weeks and was about to undergo an operation. Mr. Kong Sing was for the defence and defendant pleaded not guilty. Defendant stated the complainant was hysterical and took his money. The case was adjourned.

PIPES FOR THE TROOPS.

In answer to the appeal for pipes for the inmates of No. 27 General Hospital, Abbassia, Cairo, we are informed that 400 briar pipes have been ordered to be sent immediately to the Maroon of the Hospital. The numerous acknowledgments received from the men in the trenches and the wounded in hospital, amply exemplify that pipes are most acceptable, and are at all times much appreciated by our brave soldiers.

Further contributions to the Pipe Fund will be most gratefully received by Mrs. B. D. Harvey, 14, Peak Road, or the Hon. Treasurer of the War Charities Committee.

The following donations to the Pipe Fund are thankfully acknowledged:—
A. and F. M. \$20
R. H. Sharp 20
J. H. Woodlcock 10
F. G. Becke 5
F. G. Becke (2nd donation) 5
O. C. Keech 10
E. H. H. 5
K. M. C. 2
B. D. H. 20
Total \$107

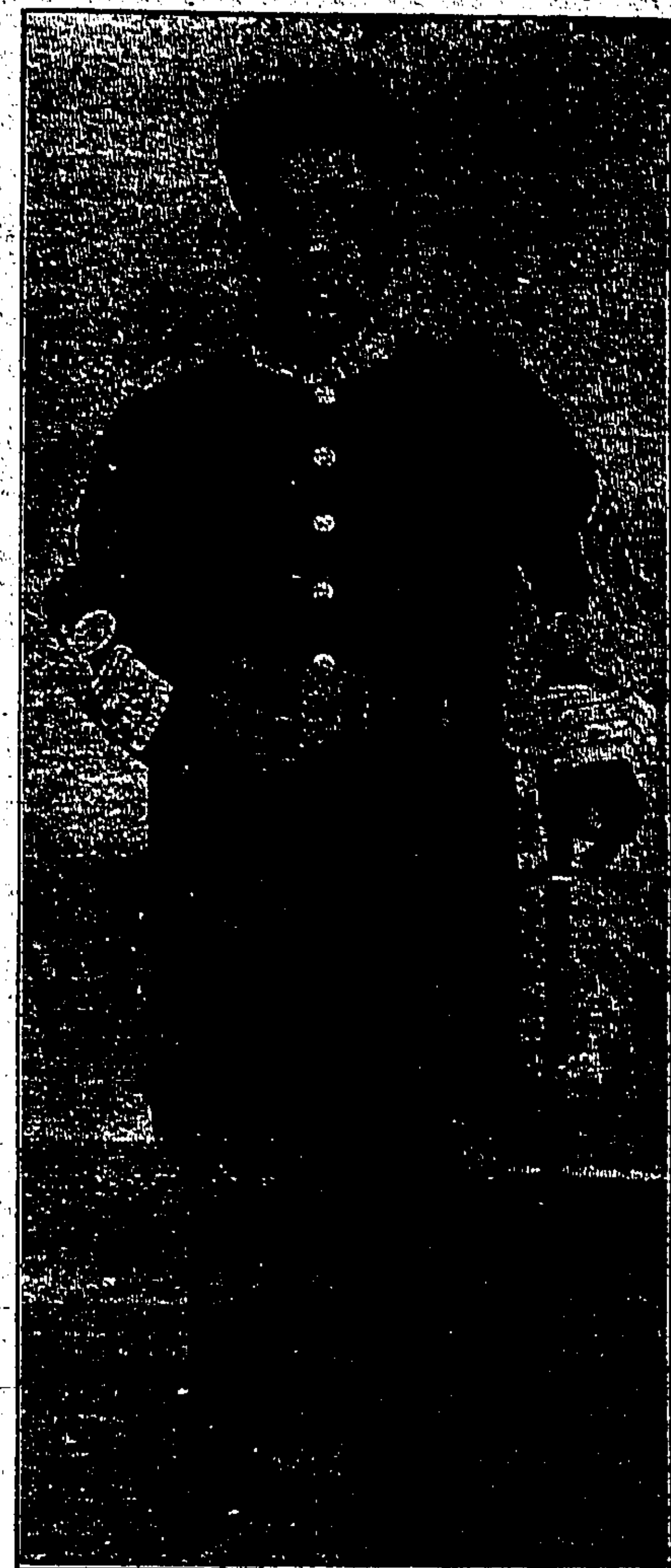
THREE MEN AND A SMOKE.

THE WASTE OF MATCHES.

In an appeal for right economy in domestic matters, the Recorder of Pouter-frack at the quarter sessions recently estimated that 25,000,000 people used matches daily. Some struck a great many more than necessary, and if only one match was saved by each person daily there would be half a million boxes, each containing 50 matches, saved daily. That in the course of the year would be 182,500,000 boxes. Taking boxes at half-penny each, meant a saving of £250,000. It was astonishing, he said, how easily people struck a match, and it did not quite satisfy them, they lit away, and struck another. Even now they did that quite recklessly. The other day in a country walk he followed for about three miles three men who were smoking, and he counted 92 matches struck by these three men.

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Docks \$116
Wharves 75 1/2
Banks 70 1/2
Indos. Del. 118 1/2
Indos. 110 1/2
Sugars 120 1/2



H. E. YUAN SHIH KAI,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Died, June 5th, 1916.

THE DEATH OF YUAN SHIH KAI.

HIS SUCCESSOR.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po's Service.)

PEKING, June 6.

President Yuan Shih Kai died of kidney disease.

General Tuan Ki Sui (the Premier) insisted on Li Yuan Hung, the Vice-President, becoming President ad interim, and the Premier duly informed the Foreign Ministers.

Li Yuan Hung has now been recognised as President by the Diplomatic Body and takes office to-day.

Tuan Ki Sui has consented to retain the Premiership.

REJOICINGS AT YUAN'S DEATH.

GOVERNOR HELPS TO PUT DOWN DEMONSTRATIONS.

The death of Yuan Shih Kai, President of the Chinese Republic, far from being a matter of regret in Hongkong among the Chinese, was a signal for rejoicing accompanied by the discharge of fireworks.

On receipt of the news the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., issued special instructions to the Police and as a result several arrests were made in the Central, West and Wanchai districts. In one instance the Governor himself effected the arrest of a Chinese for exploding fireworks and handed him over to a European constable.

The Magistrate this morning at the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police, Mr. McL. Messervy appeared to prosecute in two cases of discharging fireworks. He said some Chinese thought fit to rejoice over the death of Yuan Shih Kai and the Governor had instructed him that such demonstrations were not to be tolerated and ordered the C.S.P. to arrest offenders. The Governor further ordered that if necessary the Fire Brigade hose should be turned upon them.

The defendant pleaded guilty to Mr. Orme and was fined \$10.

The keeper of a restaurant in West Point was also charged with discharging crackers without a permit.

P. C. Shannon said he saw a number of people lighting fireworks on the verandah but on going upstairs he was unable to find out who they were. He arrested a lot and brought him to the station and later on the master of the restaurant came forward and took the responsibility and was charged.

The Magistrate Mr. Wood said the master was not responsible and ordered the summons to be dismissed.

Inspector Ann brought seven similar cases from the Wanchai district and each defendant was fined \$10.

Last night the Magistrate was apparently more than could be managed by the regular police and the Special Reserve were called out. After several arrests the fireworks were quiet and there was no trouble.

DISAPPEARED ENEMY TRADE.

OBJECT LESSONS OF DRAPERY EXHIBITION.

The much annual drapery and ladies' ware and clothing and outfitting trades exhibition, which was opened at the Agricultural Hall, Edlington, recently was a striking testimony to the stability of our own manufacturers and merchants.

Over 150 of the best known firms in the trade exhibited. The latest creations in gowns and costumes, millinery and footwear, were on view, and a bevy of fair maidens from West-end shops and City houses, wearing the beautiful productions of their respective firms, turned the Edlington Hall for the time being into the most fashionably dressed quarter of London.

One of the managers of the exhibition stated that the display demonstrated the fact that Germany's trade had completely vanished, and that never again would there be any need to go to our enemies for anything in the drapery trade.

A representative of the printed cotton industry stated that manufacturers had already captured a great deal of this part of Germany's trade, and there was no reason why they should not hold it. The difficulty with regard to dyeing was gradually being overcome.

MANUFACTURE OF CUTCH IN BORNEO.

The manufacture of cutch in Borneo has progressed in a few months from an industry that barely paid expenses to one of considerable importance. The operating company is a Scotch firm with headquarters at Glasgow. It now possesses a factory at Sandakan and another at Kudat. The sudden demand for cutch arises chiefly from the current shortage in coal-tar dyes, due to the cessation of supplies from Germany. While cutch is largely employed for tanning, it has an equally extended use as a dyeing material. It is frequently employed in combination with other natural dyes, and also with coal-tar colours. Large amounts are required in the dyeing of cotton and silk fabrics; thus far the application to woollens is very limited. The varieties of cutch found in commerce are gambier cutch (Terni japonica) obtained from the leaves and twigs of the Uncaria gambier, Bombay cutch from the fruit of the Arecia catechu, Bengali cutch from the heartwood of the Arecia catechu, and mangrove cutch from the bark of Ceriops candolleana, as well as from varieties of Rhizophora. There are two distinct kinds of mangrove here. The ordinary kind is known by the native Malay name Bakau, and that name is also applied to the extract of the bark. The other kind is called Tungah, also a native name. Tungah is decidedly superior to Bakau, as the bark produces a superior quality and a greater amount of extract. Cutch made from Tungah is more valuable for dyeing purposes. It sells for a much higher price than that made from Bakau mangrove. The factory at Sandakan at present produces about 150 tons monthly. The plant is being increased to a productive capacity of 250 tons or over per month. The supply of mangrove trees in Borneo, as well as in the Philippines and other tropical countries, is practically inexhaustible. The Sandakan factory has secured its supply of bark for 20 years from the immediate vicinity, and the groves are still far from being exhausted. Mangrove jungles renew themselves, in 15 to 20 years.—Consult General M. Hanson, Sandakan, B.N.E.

HOW FRANCE RECEIVED THE RUSSIANS.

GENERAL'S DINNER TO THE OFFICERS.

Petropolis, April 21.—An official communication issued to-day says: "The comradeship in arms of the Russian and French armies has been still further strengthened by the arrival of Russian troops at Marseilles on April 20." Marseilles, April 21.—The General Commanding the 15th Division, which with him a number of French, British, Serbian, and Belgian officers, received the Russian officers who have arrived with the Russian detachment to fight in France and gave them luncheon.

In welcoming them the general said: "Your presence in France can only tighten, if possible, the bonds of our alliance by making it more intimate and more conscious. Everywhere, and on the frontiers of Russia, the struggle is being carried on with the same bitter energy and the same unshakable conviction of final success."

The general concluded by drinking the health of the Allied Sovereigns, and General Joffre's Order of the Day greeting the Russians was read.

In the evening the general gave a dinner party in honour of the Russians. Speaking afterwards, he congratulated his Russian brothers-in-arms on having accomplished such valiant and difficult work on every side, and he paid a glowing tribute to the defenders of Verdun and the conquerors of Erzerum and Trebizond.

The "Journal" publishes a cartoon showing two soldiers, a French and a Russian, under a tree. The Frenchman says to the Russian: "You say that you can speak French, is your French already able to say 'We shall get them'?"

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less inconvenient during the weather. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon. For sale of all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

LORD KITCHENER
ON
FOUNDERED WARSHIP.
FEARED WAR MINISTER AND
STAFF LOST.

H. E. the Governor has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"Deeply regret to inform you that His Majesty's ship—*Lord Kitchener*—with Lord Kitchener and Staff on board was sunk by a mine or torpedoed last night in a heavy sea."

"It is feared that there is no hope of any survivors."

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

ADMIRAL JELlicoe's REPORT.
FULL TEXT.

London, June 6.
The full text of Admiral Jellicoe's communication on the subject of the sinking of the *Lord Kitchener* is as follows:—

"I have to report with deep regret that the *Hampshire*, with Lord Kitchener and Staff on board, was sunk last night about eight o'clock, to the west of the Orkneys, either by mine or torpedo."

"Four boats were seen by observers on shore to leave the ship. The wind was N.W. with heavy seas."

"Patrol ships and destroyers immediately proceeded to the spot and a party was sent along the coast to search but only some bodies and a capsized boat have so far been found."

"As the whole shore has been searched from seaward I greatly fear that there is little hope of any survivors."

"No report has yet been received from the search party ashore."

THE NAVAL FIGHT.

THE BATTERED GERMAN FLEET.

EFFORTS TO REEP DETAILS SECRET.

London, June 6.
Indications of the heaviness of the damage suffered by the German fleet continue to be revealed.

It is significant that the Governor of Wilhelmshaven has issued a warning that temporary visits to Wilhelmshaven can only be granted on the utmost urgency during the next few months.

It is reported that a German torpedo boat towed into Zeebrugge on Saturday a destroyer and a submarine, both badly damaged.

There is evidence that the German Fleet's adventure was undertaken for the purpose of satisfying public opinion in Germany in view of the growing discontent at the effectiveness of the British blockade and the inactivity of the German Fleet.

ADMIRAL BEATTY'S STATEMENT.

Only one portion of the statement had been received when we went to press.

Admiral Beatty continued: "We drew the enemy into the jaws of our Fleet. I have no regrets except for the gallant lives that died gloriously. It would have warmed your heart to have seen how the gallant Hood (Rear-Admiral Hood) brought his squadron into action."

"Would to God he had been more successful in the general result. We are ready for next time, and please God that it may come soon. The *Battle-Cruiser* Fleet is alive, and there is a very big kick in her."

THE GREAT RUSSIAN
OFFENSIVE.FIGHTING ON A FRONT OF 250
MILES.AUSTRIAN PRISONERS NOW
NUMBER 15,000.

Petersburg, June 6.

The south-western battle front extends 250 miles in extent.

The enemy forces number about 100,000 men, including two German Divisions, and a dozen Cavalry Divisions, totalling 625,000.

It is reported that the Russian General Kaulbarsch scored a most important success in the neighbourhood of Olyka, forcing three strongly fortified Austrian lines.

The number of Austrian prisoners taken by the Russians now numbers 15,000.

AUSTRIAN ATTITUDE.

Amsterdam, June 6.

Vienna reports exhibit a tone of assumed indifference towards the violent battle which had been raging for twenty-four hours on the Russian front, over 300 kilometres in extent.

The reports speak of countless waves of Russian infantry and they say that General Brusilov, who is apparently commanding, seems to be following the Russian tactics in the Carpathians in trying to break the Austrian lines by massed attacks.

SANGUINARY FIGHT
NEAR YPRES.

GALLANTRY OF THE CANADIANS.

London, June 6.

Correspondents at the British Headquarters describe the fighting at the Ypres salient south of Hooge as most desperate. It developed into a most sanguinary engagement though the area did not extend beyond the original front of two miles. The losses of both Canadians and Germans were very heavy.

The bombardment was unprecedented in intensity. The expenditure of shells was almost incredible compared with previous experience.

The Canadians showed the utmost gallantry in bombing and hand-to-hand fighting. They regained practically the whole of the lost line, but the terrible artillery work demolished the trenches which were heaped with dead, and it was impossible to hold the positions and live.

Summing up, the Germans won a mile of front to a depth of 350 yards.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

GERMAN TRENCHES RAIDED.

London, June 6.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communication states:—

"There has been no material change at Gillebeke. The night was quiet but there has been much reciprocal shelling to-day. The enemy made small attacks last night which were easily repulsed."

"There have been several minor enterprises on both sides elsewhere."

An enemy raid at La Bassée, following a heavy bombardment, caused a few casualties before the enemy retired leaving his dead. A second hostile raid after a mine explosion north east of Arras was unsuccessful. We occupied the crater."

The British entered German trenches at five different places between Guinchy and Pasquissart. Two parties killed forty Germans."

Mining warfare has been active between Hulluch and Givenchy."

THE FRENCH FRONT.

BAD WEATHER HAMPERING OPERATIONS.

Paris, June 6.

A communication states that bad weather has hampered operations on the northern Verdun front. There has been no infantry action."

The bombardment of Vaux and Dargy continued, especially of Vaux fort, where the situation is unchanged. There was an intermittent artillery duel in the Aisne sector left of the Aisne."

THE NAVAL FIGHT.

TREMENDOUS EFFECTS OF
MODERN GUNS.

London, June 6.

The tremendous effects of modern gunnery are emphasised by an officer of H.M.S. *Harcourt*, which was surrounded by enemy ships."

After describing how two submarines came up and sank the *Defence* and *Black Prince*, he says:—"It was our turn next, for three tripod masts were visible on the horizon. The first shell splintered our motor boat hoist; the second hit the starboard side, the third wrecked the dynamo, darkened the ship and made the turrets useless; the fourth put out of action the port and starboard engine rooms, killing twenty men. Five minutes later the *Harcourt* was afire and many of the crew were suffering from gas shells which the enemy are now using. In half an hour we were a battered hulk awaiting the end, when the *Harcourt* intervened. Her first shot carried off the foremost of the leading enemy battle cruiser, and the next overturned the two fore turrets. In five minutes the enemy vessel was ablaze."

The second enemy battle cruiser ran away, but two of the *Harcourt's* shells shot off all her funnels, a third gashed her stern and a fourth brought down her foremost. Two minutes later she was afire with the *Harcourt* still pounding her. When last seen she was a broken hulk."

THE SINKING OF THE
"HINDENBURG."

London, June 6.

It is stated that the destroyer *Onion* sank the new German battle-cruiser *Hindenburg*.

WELCOMING THE VICTORS.

London, June 6.

There were remarkable scenes on the arrival of the fighting ships, soldiers and hands spontaneously joining the crowds welcoming the sailors. Many of the wounded had been gassed.

Naval recruiting has been most brisk since the battle."

KAISER VIEWS HIS BATTERED
FLEET.

A CHASTENED SPIRIT.

Amsterdam, June 6.

The Kaiser was apparently chastened by his visit to the fleet at Wilhelmshaven, as the telegrams which were subsequently sent to Admirals von Tirpitz and Krieger were less vainglorious than hitherto. In them the Kaiser merely thanks them for their work in preparing "a war instrument which has brilliantly endured a trial of fire."

The Kaiser bestowed the inevitable crowd of decorations, including the Order *Pour le Merite* on Rear-Admirals Scheer and Hipper. The former being promoted to the rank of Admiral.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S BOASTS.

WE DO NOT FEAR DEATH, THE
DEVIL, NOR HUNGER.

London, June 6.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, speaking in the Reichstag, said that after the successful repulse of their enemies they desired to shorten the terrible suffering in Europe, but their enemies refused to recognise the war map, which had now changed further in their favour, as witness Kut and Verdun, the collapse of the Russian offensive in March, and the Austrian thrust in Italy.

He added:—"We must and we shall fight till a final victory is achieved. We do not fear death, the devil, nor hunger—the devil to which our enemies wish to send our country. The men who are fighting at Verdun under von Hindenburg are proud of the blue jackets who are fashioned from a breed which knows how to bear privations. Privations exist, but we bear them, and the enemy's reckoning of our economic difficulties will prove deceptive."

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

AUSTRIAN INFANTRY MOWN
DOWN.

Rome, June 6.

A communication states:—"In the Lagarina valley, after an intense bombardment, the enemy made a diversionary attack on the Monte Giora and Terno front, while a real attack, made at Conzignano, was repulsed with heavy losses. On the Poine and Astico front the enemy made fresh violent efforts in the direction of Monte Alba and Collepasso. His infantry was mown down, and after a desperate struggle he retired in disorder."

On Saturday night superior forces compelled us to evacuate positions at Monte Cengio and to retire to a line in the Valley of Camplia which had been previously strengthened. We still hold the western slopes of Monte Cengio, and two violent night attacks thereon were broken."

THE SHACKLETON RELIEF
EXPEDITION.

Monte Video, June 6.

A Relief Expedition is immediately to be sent to Sir Ernest Shackleton's companions."

DAYLIGHT SAYING IN WAR.

The following is from the "Daily Chronicle" of April 24th:—

"Daylight Saying" is a British idea. A Bill to effect it has twice been introduced in our Parliament; it has twice been rejected by a Select Committee."

Whatever was the case for it in peace and on the whole we think the advantages greatly outweighed the drawbacks, the war introduced many new considerations in its favour. For one thing it would go far to solve the lighting difficulties arising out of the Zeppelin danger; for another it would automatically effect enormous economies in coal and lighting. What is the use of the Government addressing appeals to the harassed householder to make petty economies in fuel, when it neglects its own opportunity of economising in a gigantic scale by a stroke of the pen? Nevertheless this excellent British idea continued to languish in the land of the origin, until early in the present year it was taken up by Germany. The German Federal Council in due course decided that it would put it into effect on the 30th of this month; and the "war advantages" of the policy were so obvious that it was promptly copied first by Austria-Hungary and then by France. Now it would appear that there is some chance of our own Government picking up courage to do the same. The pre-war objections to Daylight Saying were partly based on the difficulties which it was alleged would arise in the cross-lamp services and the Post Office. If we had a different time from the French, these will disappear with France's adoption of Daylight Saving; the hour will be on the other leg. But what really killed the old Bills was rather the opposition of the entertainment industry—especially the theatres and music-halls—which thought that a longer daylight would ruin their receipts. Possibly this opposition may now be weaker, since in view of Zeppelin raids there is a plain path to the theatre-going public in being able, without otherwise altering its arrangements, to get home after its entertainments at an hour earlier. What is quite certain is that the advantages of Daylight Saving can only be obtained by law. It is utterly futile to suggest that any important number of individuals can set about getting them for themselves on their own account."

WHAT HAMBURG WANTS.

Count Reventlow recently delivered a popular lecture at Hamburg on "German Sea Power and Central Europe." He is now devoting his energies to opposing any idea that a "Central European" policy with an eastward tendency can be a substitute for Germany's naval and overseas ambitions. (It is interesting to note that Prince Lieknowsky, the late German Ambassador in London, is still regarded as a suitable object of attack before a Hamburg audience. Count Reventlow said that Prince Lieknowsky "became, as he still remains, a Doctor of Oxford," because he criticised the German Nationalists, and declared that "whether Germans like it or not, Great Britain has been preparing the war since 1903." Count Reventlow also said:—"Hamburg knows what England means for the North Sea. She can block the whole North Sea, the Elbe, and so on, without risking her Fleet. It is different with the German Fleet. It has a minimum of freedom of movement, and is hemmed in. Every English captain knows that the German Navy can come only out of this corner. If it comes out it is outflanked. I say that in order to appreciate fully the achievement of our Navy, it would be a mistake to say that our battleships have no value, and that only submarines are of any use. Ships of geographical development can be made good only geographically. Seldom has a people had such chance to make good old sins as we have to-day. History would not forgive the German people if it failed to make use of this opportunity. If Germany remained restricted to her present coastal England's position against Germany would be even more favourable in future wars. Do not let us be begoggled by the formula "freedom of the seas." Sir Edward Grey is already seeking for a new interpretation of this formula. But the truth is that freedom of the seas means freedom for the English Navy, while we Germans need a freedom of the seas such that the oceans cannot be closed to us in war."

A RECORD CARGO.

FOUR MILLION GALLONS OF
REFINED KEROSENE.

What is undoubtedly the largest and most valuable single cargo ever brought to China by a single steamer the *A.C. Daily News* says arrived in Shanghai last week. The cargo consists of four million gallons of refined kerosene oil consigned to the Standard Oil Co., valued at approximately \$2,000,000. It was brought by the *Standard Oil Co.'s* American tank steamer *Richmond* having in tow the company's *Barge No. 10*. The tanker and barge each brought approximately 2,000,000 gallons.

MARTIAL LAW IN SAIPOPIKA.

A GREEN PROTEST.

Athens, June 6.

Greece has protested against the proclamation of martial law in Salonika by the Allies, describing it as a grave infringement of her sovereignty."

WAR NEWS.

[BUREAU OF THE MAIL.]

WHEN THE WAR WILL END.

London, May 21.—Mr. G. H. Roberts, Labour M.P. for Norwich, and one of the Government Whips, has, in an interview, expressed his personal opinion that the war will not last as long as some experts think. As far as the actual fighting is concerned it will, he considers, end in the autumn—a view that is held by many other M.P.s. He based his conclusion on information gained during several visits to France. "It is certain that Germany cannot win more," he said. "Verdun proves that the tide has turned in favour of the Allies."

LAST YEAR'S LOOS ATTACK.

London, May 20.—The first full official account to be published of the Loos attack in September, shows that 100,000 British were engaged and attacked six hours before the French order to use gas was issued. The latter chose the most suitable time of the day. The wind carried the gas along our lines, delaying the advance of the 2nd division, and putting many men out of action. The wire here was mostly cut, but the trenches were little damaged and were strongly manned. The attackers immediately came under heavy fire. The Highlanders beyond Hill 70 were brought up by night wire. But for this the whole division might have crossed the Lens-La Bassée road."

AUSTRIA'S OFFENSIVE.

London, May 18.—The "Daily Telegraph's" Milan correspondent mentions Austrian reports of a coming Austrian offensive in Trentino for which 250,000 troops were said to have been assembled. Italian officers, he added, scouted the idea of such an assemblage being possible. The correspondent went on to state that the Austrians consider Rovereto as lost; the Italians occupying all positions round it. It is reported that an Italian soldier made a midnight dash into the town and carried off an Imperial emblem decorating the post office. The correspondent concludes with a statement that the Austrians on the Trentino and Carinthian fronts probably number from 270,000 to 300,000.

GERMAN PEACE HINTS.

London, May 10.—In the "American Exchange's" Washington correspondent says that peace hints continue to arrive from Berlin. The Censors apparently passing everything bearing on Germany's readiness for the discussion of peace terms. The American Consuls in Germany have been reporting on the effect of the British blockade. The reports are secret, but they are understood to show that the food problem is very serious."

GERMAN SHIP SUNK.

London, May 21.—It is known that five, and it is believed six, German steamers have been sunk in the Baltic since 16th May. Insurance has become exorbitant, and some steamers which had started have hurriedly put back. A Copenhagen correspondent says numerous British submarines are operating in the Baltic.

HOW GERMANY PREPARED THE
WAR.

The most remarkable German comment on the Imperial Chancellor's recent speech came from an unexpected direction—from the Headquarters of Marshal von Hindenburg. The completion of Hindenburg's 70th year of military service was celebrated with much speech-making. Lieutenant-General von Ludendorff, Hindenburg's Chief of Staff, delivered a speech in which he gave a very different account of the origin of the war from that of the Imperial Chancellor. Sketching the 50 years of Hindenburg's career, Ludendorff declared that Germany is now reaping a harvest which she sowed at the time that Hindenburg entered the Army. He said:—"April, 1866, saw the German Bund still an impotent collection of States and an obscure remnant of an older time. Prussia won the predominance, and the North-German Bund arose in a state of military efficiency. But the world did not then feel itself affected, and the whole business was for the world a domestic concern of Central Europe. Then came the war of 1870; Germany arose, and the world itself began to listen. Then there came the time when the Germans and Germans found that their coat had become too tight, when everything swung for an outlet, and when unconsciously and unconsciously Germany became a force of the Great Powers which believed that they could be permitted to control the world. England recognised this, and this arose this world configuration, which can only be in Germany and Central Europe, scattering the position of power which belongs to Europe. The way that Prussia-Germany has traversed is a gigantic way. The harvest, which Prussia-Germany sowed in 1866, has ripened."

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TACOMA MARU. Capt. T. Himeida. Monday, 12th June, at 3 p.m.

MANILA MARU. Capt. T. Himeida. Thursday, 22nd June, at 3 p.m.

BOMBAY LINE. FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

SAIGON MARU. Capt. N. Kobayashi. Thursday, 6th July, at Noon.

JAVA LINE. FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA & SINGAPORE.

SHITAKA MARU. Capt. T. Himeida. Thursday, 29th June, at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE. FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW, AMOY.

SOSUO MARU. Capt. T. Himeida. Thursday, 8th June, at 9 a.m.

KAIJO MARU. Capt. T. Himeida. Sunday, 11th June, at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF near the Harbour Office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO
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For	Steamers	To Sail
HONGKONG & HAIPHONG	June 8, Daylight	
SHANGHAI	June 8, at 4 p.m.	
SAIGON	June 9, at Noon	
SAIGON & PHILIPPINES	June 9, at Noon	
WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	June 9, at 1 p.m.	
HAIPHONG	June 10, at 10 a.m.	
MANILA, CEBU & LLOLO	June 10, at 4 p.m.	

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	THURSDAY, June 8, at Noon	
ROBE & MOI	THURSDAY, June 8, at Noon	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 p.m.	
MANILA	SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	SUNDAY, June 11, Daylight	
HONGKONG & HAIPHONG	SUNDAY, June 11, at 8 a.m.	
SANDAKAN	TUESDAY, June 13, at Noon	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	TUESDAY, June 13, at 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI, ROBE & MOI	WEDNESDAY, June 14, Daylight	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	WEDNESDAY, June 14, at 3 p.m.	
SANDAKAN	FRIDAY, June 16, at Noon	
MANILA	SATURDAY, June 17, at 3 p.m.	

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THE steamers "Kure," "Nagasaki," "Yokohama" and "Kobe" leave about every 3 weeks generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and back to Hongkong. Time occupied 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yokohama" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered) Kobe & Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 19 days.

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HAITAN	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 13th June at 2 p.m.
HAITHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 16th June at 2 p.m.

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
DAIREN MARU	9,000-12 knots	Sun., 18th June at Noon
PERSEA MARU	9,000-12 knots	Tues., 4th July at 10.30 a.m.
KWANTO MARU	9,000-12 knots	Sat., 3rd July at Noon
KIYO MARU	17,250-14 knots	Tues., 11th July at Noon
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Tues., 18th July at Noon
JINYO MARU	8,000-12 knots	Wed., 26th July at Noon
SHINYO MARU	11,000-13 knots	Tues., 1st Aug. at 10.30 a.m.

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KIYO MARU	17,250-14 knots	Tuesday, 11th July at Noon

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	KATORI MARU, Capt. Kon, Tons 21,000	THURSDAY, 22nd June, at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATON, VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOI, KORE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	ASADO MARU, Capt. Asakawa, Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. TANGO MARU, Capt. Takano, Tons 12,500. June at 4 p.m.

DAY ISLAND, TOWNS, NIKEO MARU, Capt. Takeda, Tons 9,800. July at 4 p.m.

CEYLON MARU, Capt. Takeda, Tons 1,000. June, 10th.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, YETOROFU MARU, Capt. Ogura, Tons 4,000. June, 9th.

MALACCA AND COLOMBO. NIKKO MARU, Capt. Takeda, Tons 9,800. June at Noon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. NIKKO MARU, Capt. Takeda, Tons 9,800. June at Noon.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. NIKKO MARU, Capt. Wada, Tons 10,000. June at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOI. BOMBAY MARU, Capt. Kobayashi, Tons 8,000. June, 8th.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. COLOMBO MARU, Capt. Nomura, Tons 8,000. June, 15th.

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